

HEFLICH-PIATKOWSKA, Halina

The use of orthothymical drugs in the rehabilitation of patients
with locomotor system disorders. Chir. narzad. ruchu ortop.
Pol. 30 no.2:183-185 '65

1. Z Kliniki Rehabilitacji Akademii Medycznej w Warszawie
(Kierownik: doc. dr. med. M. Weiss).

HEFLIK, Wieslaw

Petrography of the volcanic glassin bentonite clays from Ciecierze
nier Chmielnik. Kwartalnik geol 3 no.4:778-789 '59. (EEAI 10:1)

1. Katedra Surowcow Mineralnych A.G.H. i Instytut Naftowy
(Poland--Bentonite)

HEFLIK, W.

Zoisite from Jordanow near Sobotka, Lower Silesia. Bul
geolog PAN 12 no.3:157-160 '64.

1. Department of Mineral Raw Materials of the School of
Mining and Metallurgy, Krakow. Presented by A. Bolewski.

BUDKIEWICZ, Nicczyslaw; HEFLIK, Wieslaw

Mild clay from Baranow and attempts for its enrichment. Ceramika
32 no.4:15-21 '61.

1. Katedra Surowcow Mineralnych Akademii Gorniczo-Hutniczej, Krakow.

HEFLIK, Wieslaw; SIEDLIECKA, Anna

Petrographic characteristics of pebbles of effusive rocks
occurring in Permian sediments in the vicinity of Olkusz.
Roczn geol Krakow 32 no.1871-81 '62

1. Department of Geology and Department of Mineral Deposits,
School of Mining and Metallurgy, Krakow.

HEFLIK, Wieslaw; Smolarska, Irena

Hydrothermally altered rocks in the quartz vein in Sady near
Swidnica in Lower Silesia. Rocznik geol Krakow 32 no.3:303-312
'62.

1. Department of Mineral Raw Materials, School of Mining and
Metallurgy, Krakow.

HEFLIK, Wieslaw; UNRUG, Rafal

Pebbles of exotic rocks from the Laziska layers in the Tychy
and Mikolow area. Acta geol Pol 15 no.1:85-98 '65.

1. Department of Mineral Raw Materials of the School of Mining
and Metallurgy, Krakow, and Department of Geology of the
Jagiellonian University, Krakow. Submitted April 1964.

GEFT, B.B.

Reinforced therapy of syphilis. Vest.vener. no.2:18-19 Mr-~~Ap~~ '50.
(CIML 19:3)

1. Of the Department of Syphilology (Head -- Prof. B.B.Geft),
Ukrainian Scientific-Research Skin-Venereological Institute
(Director -- Prof. A.M.Krichevskiy).

HEFTMAN, Irena

Reticulosarcoma of the spleen. Pol. tyg. lek. 17 no.13:486-487
26 Mr '62.

l. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej Pom. AM w Szczecinie; kierownik: doc.
dr med. W. R. Heftman.

(SPLEEN neopl)
(SARCOMA RETICULUM CELL case reports)

HEFTMAN, Irena; PARSZEWSKI, Mieczyslaw; SEMANYCZ, Jerzy

Clinical observations on sudden cardiac arrest and on the
restoration of cardiac activity. Roczn. pom. akad. med.
Swierczewski 9:233-243 '63.

l. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej Pomorskiej Akademii Medycznej
Kierownik: prof. dr Wladyslaw Rafal Heftman.
(HEART ARREST) (RESUSCITATION)
(HEART MASSAGE)

burg.
trea

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 9/Vol 13/5 SURGERY May 59

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, 19)

2314. (741) HIBERNATION IN OVERCOMING THE SHOCK AFTER SCALDING -
Hibernacja w zwalczaniu wstrząsu po oparzeniu - Heftman W. and Nic-
pan E. II. Klin. Chir. PAM, Szczecin - POL. TYG. LEK. 1958, 13/14
(505-509) Illus. 1

The final results were unsatisfactory in spite of the initial satisfactory course.
(IX, 5)

HEFTMAN, W.R.

Frame for fixation of fractures with special reference to fixation with
intramedullary union. Polski tygod. lek. 8 no.6:231-233 9 Feb 1953.

(CLML 24:5)

1. Of the Surgical Department (Head--Head Surgeon--W. R. Heftman, M.D.)
of President Bierut Hospital in Chrzanow.

HEFTMAN, Wladyslaw Rafal

Local anesthesia based on Vishnevskii's method in synchronous
abdomino-perineal amputation of the rectum in cancer. Polski
przegl. chir. 28 no.8:785-788 Aug 56.

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej P.A.M. w Szczecinie. Szczecin, ul.
Powstancow 72.

(RECTUM, neoplasms,

surg., local anesth., Vishnevskii's method (Pol))

(ANESTHESIA, LOCAL,

in rectal cancer surg., Vishnevskii's method (Pol))

HEFTMAN, Wladyslaw, NICPAN, Eugeniusz

Hibernation in control of shock following burns . Polski tygod.
lek. 13 no.14:505-509 7 Apr 58

1. (Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej PAM w Szczecinie; kierownik; doc.
dr W.R. Heftman) Adres: Szczecin, ul. Wojciechowskiego 12.

(BURNS, complications,
shock, ther., artif. hibernation (Pol))

(SHOCK, etiol. & pathogen.
burns, artif. hibernation ther. (Pol))

(HIBERNATION, ARTIFICIAL, in var dis.
shock in burns (Pol))

HEFTMAN, Wladyслав Rafal (Szczecin, ul. Wojciechowskiego 12)

Problem of electric narcosis and anesthesia. Polski tygod. lek.
13 no.178644-646 28 Apr 58

1. (z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej P.A.M. w Szczecinie; kierownik:
doc. dr. med. W.R. Heftman);
(ELECTRONARCOSIS,
review (Pol))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec o Vol 13/10 Survey Oct. 59

5407. (1219) THE UNSUCCESSFUL APPLICATION OF AN ACRYL ENDOPROSTHESIS IN A COMPLICATED FRACTURE OF THE HEAD OF THE RADIUS - Zastosowanie endoprotezy akrylowej w powikłanym złamaniu głowki kości promieniowej z wynikiem niepomyślnym - Heftmann W. R. II. Klin. Chir. P. A. M., Szczecin - POL. PRZEGL. CHIR. 1958, 30/12 (1215-1219)
Illus. 6

The author describes the treatment of a complicated fracture of the head of the radius by means of acrylic alloplastics. Although the immediate result of the operation was excellent, the long-term result was bad on account of the development of an extraskeletal para-articular ossification, which led to considerable limitation of movement in the elbow joint.

(IX, 18*)

HEFTMAN, Wladyslaw Rafal; MROZOWSKI, Dymitr

Procedure in emergency condition in hemorrhagic gastritis. Polski
przegl. chir. 30 no.5:504-506 May 58.
(GASTRITIS, compl.
hemorrh., surg. (Pol))

HEFTMAN, Wladyslaw Rafal; MROZOWSKI, Dymitr

Local anesthesia associated with neuroplegia. Polski przegl. chir. 31
no.3:289-297 Mar 59.

l. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej P. A. M. w Szczecinie. Kierownik: doc. dr
Wl. R. Heftman. Szczecin, ul. Wojciechowskiego 12.

(HIBERNATION, ARTIFICIAL,
in local anesth. (Pol))

HEFTMAN, Wladyslaw Rafal

Certain observations on some less frequently used operations in fractures. Polski przegl. chir. 33 no.7/9:1011-1014 '61.

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej PAM w Szczecinie Kierownik: doc. dr
W.R.Heftman.
(FRACTURES surg)

HEFTMAN, Wladyslaw Rafal; MROZOWSKI, Dymitr; MIELCAREK, Stanislaw

Our remote results in the use of choledochoduodenostomy and other surgical fistulae joining the biliary tract with the digestive system. Roczn. pom. akad. med. Swierczewski 9:
221-232 '63.

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej Pomorskiej Akademii Medycznej
Kierownik: prof. dr W. R. Heftman i z Zakladu Radiologii
Pomorskiej Akademii Medycznej Kierownik: prof. dr nauk med.
Cz. Murcynski.

(COMMON BILE DUCT) (BILIARY TRACT)
(GASTROINTESTINAL SYSTEM) (SURGERY, OPERATIVE)

HEFTMAN, Wladyslaw R.; KOLODZIEJ, Jan; MIELCAREK, Stanislaw

Our observations on some problems of subphrenic abscesses.
Roczn. Pom. akad. med. Swierczewski 10:349-357 '64.

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej Pomorskiej Akademii Medycznej
(Kierownik: prof. dr med. Wladyslaw Heftman) i z Zakladu
Radiologii Panstwowego Szpitala Klinicznego nr 2 w Szczecinie
(Kierownik: dr med. Stanislaw Mielcarek).

F. C. ITC, A.

Histogenetical studies of the shoot apices of the grape vine. In German. p. 231.
(Acta Biologica. Vol. 7, no. 2/3, 1957. Budapest.)

SC: Monthly List of East European Accessions (E.E.A.) LC, Vol. 6, no. 6, June 1951. Uncl.

HEGEDUS, A.

Phylogenetic conclusions related to the histological structure of
the vine. Acta bot Hung 6 no.3/4:257-266 '60. (EEAI 10:6)

1. Institut National de Recherches Viticoles, Budapest.
(Climbing plants)

HEGEDUS, Abel (Budapest, II., Herman Otto ut 15)

Lengthwise growth of certain internodia of the grape sprout.
Botan kozl 49 no.3/4:197-200 '62.

HEGEDUS, Abel, dr.

Classification problems of plant tissues. Elsvilag ? no. 1.
18-22 N-D '64.

HEGEDUS ADAM Dr.

Bronchial stenosis in adults. Tuberkulosis 10 no. 3-4:87-88 Mar-Apr
57.

1. A bonyhddi jármási tbc. gondozointezet (vezető orvos: Hegedus
Adam dr.) kozlemenye.

(BRONCHI, stenosis
in adults, case reports (Hun))

HEGEDUS, Adam, Dr.

Role and place of prophylactic screening in the work of clinics.
Tuberkulozis 12 no.8:184-188 Aug 59

1. A bonyhadi jarasi tbc. gondozointezet (Vezeto orvos: Hegedus
Adam dr.) kozlemenye.
(TUBERCULOSIS, diag.)

HEGEDUS, Agoston

Economic analysis of the passenger traffic handled by the Automobile
Transportation Enterprises. Kozleked kozl 19 no.14:218-221 7 Ap '63.

HEGEDUS A

PETRANYI, Gyula, Dr.; HEGEDUS, Andras, Dr.

Needle biopsy of the kidneys. Orv. hetil. 99 no.25:854-857 22 June 58.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem II. sz. Belklinikajának (igazgató:
Petranyi Gyula dr., egyet. tanár) közleménye.

(KIDNEYS, pathol.
biopsy, needle (Hun))

(BIOPSY
kidneys, needle biopsy (Hun))

JAVOR, Tibor; HARASZTI, Antal; HEGEDUS, Andras

Effect of liver lesions on Shay's ulcers in rats. Kiserletes
Orvostud. 12 no.5:454-460 O '60.

1. Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem II. sz. Belklinikaja es
Korbonctani Intezete.

(LIVER physiol)
(PEPTIC ULCER exper)

PETRANYI, Gyula, dr.; ENDES, Pongrac, dr.; HEGEDUS, Andras, dr.

Prognostic value of percutaneous needle-biopsy of the kidney.
Orv.hetil. 102 no.36:1686-1689 3 S '61.

I. Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, II. sz. Belklinika es Korbonctani
Intezet.

(KIDNEY DISEASES diag)

PETRANYI, Gy.; ENDES, P.; HEGEDUS, A.

Prognostic value of percutaneous renal biopsy. Acta med. Acad. Sci. Hung. 18 no.1:9-15. '62.

1. Second Department of Medicine and Institute of Pathology, University Medical School, Debrecen.

(KIDNEYS pathol) (BIOPSY)

METHODS

HUNGARY

FRENYO, Vilma, and HEGEDUS, Andras, Central Laboratory (Központi Laboratorium), Semmelweis Hospital (Semmelweis Kórház), Council of Pest Megye (Pest megyei Tanacs).

"Micromethod for the Determination of the Inorganic Phosphorus Content and Phosphatase Activity of Serum"

Budapest, Kiserleti Orvostudomány, Vol 18, No 6, 1966; pp 669-672.

Abstract: Through suitable modifications of the determination of phosphate in the form of the phosphovanadomolybdate complex, a micromethod was elaborated for the determination of the concentration of the inorganic phosphate as well as of the phosphatase activity of serum. The procedure requires 0.1 ml of serum. The method yields accurate and reliable results; the procedure is simple and rapid. 4 References, of which 2 Hungarian, 1 USSR and 1 German.
Manuscript received 9 May 66.

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HUNGARY, 1954

For the further upswing in agricultural production. (Budapest, Könyvkiadó Rt. Ltd., 1954) 13 p. (In English)

FRISHSH, Iahtvan [Friss, Istvan], akademik; KHGEDYUSH, Andrash [Hegedus, Andras]; OZHVAL'D, Laslo [Ozsvald, Laszlo], kand. ekonom. nauk, nauchnyy sotr.; KOMLO, Laslo [Komlo, Laszlo], nauchnyy sotr.; REDEI, Aranka, kand. ekonom. nauk, nauchnyy sotr.; ALEKSA, M. [Aleksza, M.], red. izd-va; FARKASH, I. [Farkas, I.], tekhn. red.

[Material incentives in the national economy of Hungary]
Material'noe stimulirovanie v narodnom khoziaistve Vengrii;
sbornik statei. Budapest, 1962. 99 p. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Akademiai Kiado, Budapest. 2. Direktor Instituta ekonomiki Vengerskoy akademii nauk (for Frishsh). 3. Zamestitel' predsedatelya TSentral'nogo Statisticheskogo upravleniya Vengrii (for Khgedyush). 4. Institut ekonomiki Akademii nauk Vengrii (for Ozhval'd, Komlo, Redei).

(Hungary--Incentives in industry)

HEGEDUS, Andras

The role of material interestedness in economic management. (To
be contd.). Munka szemle 6 no.6:l-4 Je '62.

HEGEDUS, Andras

Labor economy, a new branch of Marxist economics. Magy tud 69
no.1:9-16 Ja '62.

1. Kozponti Statisztikai Hivatal elnokhelyettese.

L 37031-66

ACC NR: AP6028501

SOURCE CODE: HU/0018/65/017/006/0668/0670
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AUTHOR: Hegedus, Andras--Khegedyush, A.; Palos, Ferenc--Palosh, F.

ORG: Semmelweis Hospital, Central Laboratory, Pest Megye Council (Pestmegyei Tanacs
Semmelweis Korhaz, Kozponti Laboratorium); Szamuely Tibor Tb Sanitarium, Budapest
(Szamuely Tibor Tbc Gondozo es Gyogyintezet)

TITLE: Laboratory examination of blood-containing liquor
22

SOURCE: Kiserletes orvostudomany, v. 17, no. 6, 1965, 668-670

TOPIC TAGS: hematology, blood, medical experiment

ABSTRACT: Liquor with a non-hemolyzed blood content of up to about 1-1.5 per cent
is suited in every case for the more important laboratory tests (cell count, total
protein, sugar, chloride determinations). With sufficient critical evaluation,
the tests are valid in the presence of higher concentrations of blood in the sample
as well. The liquor-blood index can simplify the calculations. [JPRS: 34,161]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 10Jun65 / ORIG REF: 009 / OTH REF: 003

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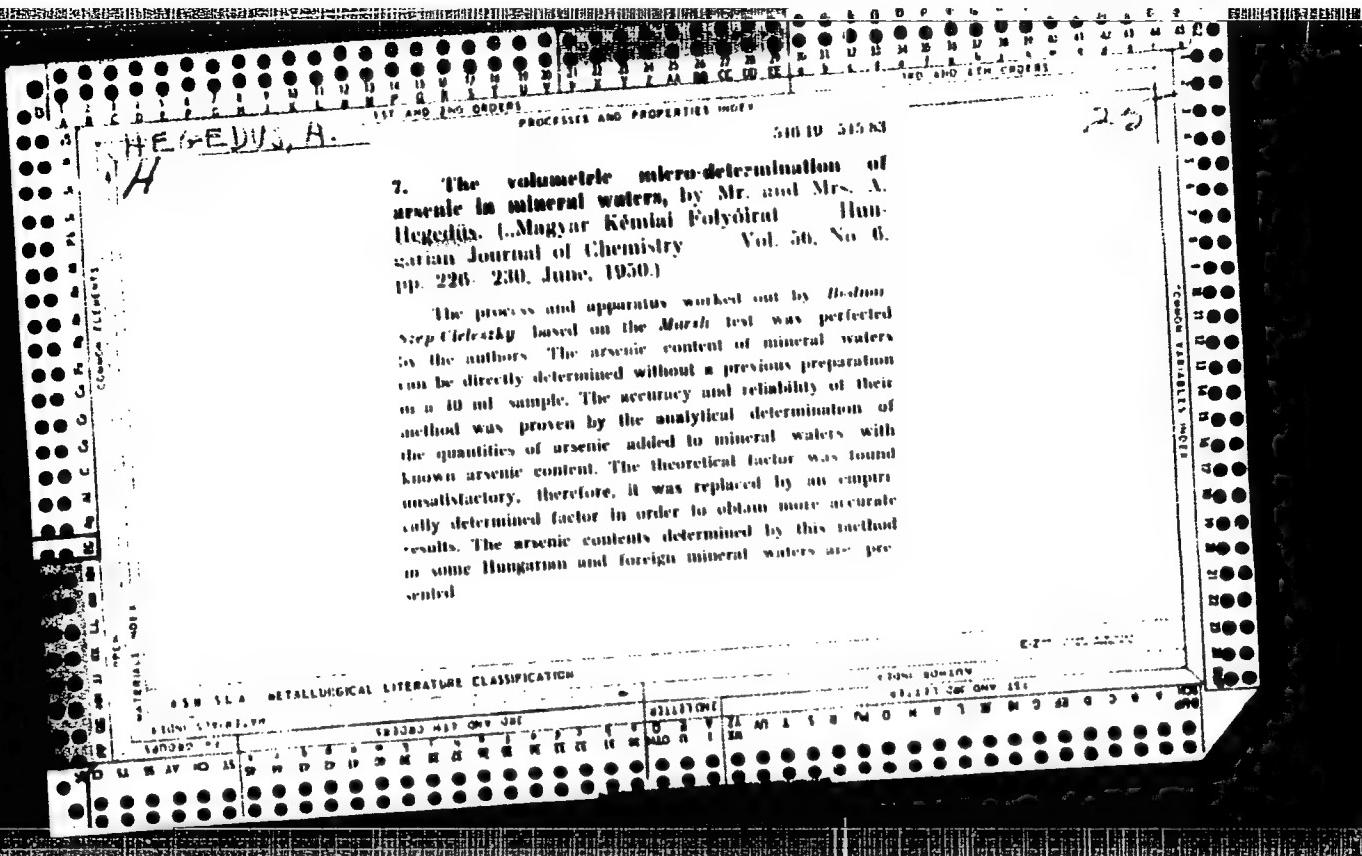
HEGEDUS, R.

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Colorimetric microdetermination of boron with the azo dye "Chromotrop 2 B." András Hegedus (1 av. Debrecen, Hung.). Magyar Kém. Polyaírói 36, 111-3(1951). Measure 1 ml. of a soln. contg. not more than 0.025 mg. B into a 15-ml. measuring flask, add 16 ml. concd. H₂SO₄, heat until H₂SO₄ fumes appear, cool below 100°, add 2 ml. of the azo dye soln. (prepd. by dissolving 0.125 g. "Chromotrop 2 B" in 500 ml. concd. H₂SO₄.) Dil. with concd. H₂SO₄ to 15 ml., keep for 30 min. at 100°, cool, add 0.04 ml. of a Na cubalt-nitrite soln. (Kramer-Tisdall, C.A. 14, 951), shake, and keep for 8' in darkness. Det. the extinction value in a Lange-Rot or Pulsfleck photometer in a 1 cm. cuvette. The method was most accurate with 0.50-0.95 γ B, with an error of 4%.

István Fimai

1951



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14

HEGEDUS, H.

Experiments to determine the cause of liberation of elementary iodine in the water of the "Hygiea" spring at Csás (Czechoslovakia). András Hegedüs (Univ. Debrecen, Hung.). *Magyar Kém. Folyóirat* **57**, 13-16 (1951). —When the mineral water of the "Hygiea" spring is allowed to stand at room temp. 7-8 days, elementary I is liberated (about 0.7 mg. /l.) and an odor resembling CH₃I is perceptible. The amt. of I liberated reaches a max. on the 8th-10th day, then gradually disappears. The total I content of the water at pH 7.29 was 26.57 mg./l. Various tests proved that the liberation of I can be prevented by boiling, freezing, filtering through bacterium-filters or addn. of bactericides. The phenomenon is due to the action of certain specific bacteria.
István Fájta

H. Hegedus et al. 4. The application of curcumin (turmeric) for the colorimetric microdetermination of boron--A. Kurkumin (turmeric) alkalmazása a bor klorometrias mikroméghatarozásához--by A. Hegedus, (Hungarian Journal of Chemistry--Magyar Kemiai Folyoirat--Vol. 51, No. 4, pp. 112-116, April 1951, 5 tabs.)

A new method has been elaborated for determining small quantities of boron and particularly of the low boron content of mineral waters. On the basis of a series of experiments the shortcomings of the already known curcuminmethod were to a large extent eliminated. The most essential modification is that glacial acetic acid saturated with oxalic acid is used for dissolving the curcumin, thereby rendering the method more rapid, sensitive and accurate. For establishing the possible contamination of reagents, a blank test must be made in each case. In routine determinations the corresponding quantities of boron can be read from a pre-established extinction curve. The determination is disturbed by the presence of fluorine, heavy metals and oxidizers; in that event it is best to separate the boron in the form of methyl borate by means of distillation. The modified process is suitable for the determination of boron in quantities as small as 8 micrograms.

HEGEDUS, A.

"The Thermobalance and possibilities of its application." p. 146. (Magyar Kemikusok Lapja, Vol. 8, no. 6, June 1953, Budapest)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol 3 No 2 Library of Congress Feb 54 Unclassified

HEGEDUS, A.

HUNG 1

9. Simultaneous flame spectrophotometric determination of calcium, strontium and barium

Kalcium, strónium és bárium fémfelismerés mikroméghatározásával együttesen - A. Hegedűs, T. Millner and E. Pungor (Hungarian Journal of Chemistry - Magyar Kemiai Folyóirat - Vol. 59, 1953, No. 10, pp. 304-309, 7 figs., 4 tabs.)

Determination of calcium, strontium and barium in aqueous solutions containing all three elements at the same time, using the Heckmann Model DU spectrophotometer and its flame attachment with oxyhydrogen flame. (Optimum pressure for hydrogen was found to be 0.74 atm and for oxygen 1.09 atm.) Emission spectra of calcium, strontium and barium were measured in the ranges of 300 m μ to 1000 m μ . It was found that strontium and barium interfere with the characteristic spectral lines of calcium at 424, 554 and 624 m μ ; furthermore, calcium and barium interfere with the lines of strontium at 460 and 670 m μ , and calcium and strontium in turn interfere with the lines of barium at 745 and 870 m μ . Therefore calcium was determined at 424 m μ using an ultraviolet-sensitive photocell and a 0.1 mm slit, and barium at 870 m μ using a red-sensitive photocell and a 0.2 mm slit. By the introduction of this procedure error was negligible if the elements to be determined were present in amounts of 0 to 800 μ g/ml and the concentration of the interfering elements ranged from 0 to 1200 μ g/ml. Error was \pm 2%. Determination of calcium, strontium and barium in a 1 mg sample, dissolved in 1 ml of water, atomized into the flame took only a few minutes. Composition of the cathode emission layer of a single electronic tube or fluorescence light could be determined by this method.

Jew
AB

HEGÉDÜS, A.

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25. Flame photometric determination of sodium in alumina and hydrated aluminas. — *Aluminiumpárt hidrolók és aluminiumpártok nátrium- és alumínium mikrokémiai vizsgálata lángfotóméterrel* — A. Hegedüs, K. Fukker and M. Dvorszky. (Hungarian Journal of Chemistry — *Magyar Kémiai Folyóirat* — Vol. 59, 1953, No. 11, pp. 334—341, 8 figs., 4 tabs.)

The "soluble" and "total" sodium content of alumina and hydrated alumina was determined by using a Zeiss Model III photometer with an air-acetylene flame. By the critical analysis of known procedures (electrodialysis, hydrochloric acid digestion and two treatments at superatmospheric pressures) two new methods were evolved, one with a sensitivity of less than 0.01% and another with a higher sensitivity of less than 0.001% sodium oxide: alumina, both within 2% error. It was found that about 50% of the sodium content of alumina and hydrated alumina (produced at Magyarmér, Hungary) is present in a "combined" form i.e. the sodium was not dissolved quantitatively even by the hydrochloric acid washing of the sample. Determinations carried out during the glowing of the samples showed that at the point of transformation to α -alumina the "combined" sodium migrates to the surface of the microcrystals and at the same time becomes soluble.

HEGEDUS A.

✓ 1778. Rapid determination of aluminum in
various salts. A. Hegedus, Kadar, Lapok
1954, 9 (7), 335-338. (Hungarian).
Abstract No. 11,561.—Vanadum mud (1 to
2 g) is dissolved in 20 ml. of dil. H_2SO_4 (1 + 1) and
5 ml. of conc. HCl, then 0.1 g. of boric acid is added.
The soln. is evaporated until strong fuming starts,
the residue is treated with 50 ml. of water, and the
 SiO_2 is filtered off. The filtrate is boiled for 10 to
15 min. with 10 ml. of 30 per cent. NaOH soln.,
50 mg. of Fe (as $FeCl_3$) and \approx 0.3 g. of $NaHSO_4$.
The soln. is then cooled, mixed with 50 ml. of 30
per cent. NaOH soln. and boiled for 10 to 14 min.
The suspension so obtained is diluted to 500 ml.
and treated as (i) or (ii) below. (i) The suspension
(400 ml) is filtered, neutralised to phenolphthalein
with H_2SO_4 , made slightly alkaline and then boiled
with 5 g. of NH_4Cl to ppt. $Al(OH)_3$. The ppt. is
filtered off, washed with cold water and boiled
together with the filter in 50 ml. of 0.1 N H_2SO_4 .
The soln. is mixed with 50 ml. of 5 per cent. KF
soln. and the excess of acid is titrated with 0.1 N
NaOH, with neutral red as indicator. The time
taken is 5-6 hr. (ii) The suspension (50 to 100 ml)
is filtered and 20 to 30 ml. dependent on the ap-
posed aluminum content, of 0.05 N EDTA (diiodium
salt) are added. The soln. is neutralised to phenol-
phthalein with $N H_2SO_4$ and a few drops of acid
are added in excess. The pH is brought to between

6 and 6.3 by the addition of 6 ml. of a buffer soln.
containing 274 g. of ammonium acetate, 100 g. of
sodium acetate and 6 ml. of gl. acetic acid in
1 litre. An indicator mixture (0.1 ml. of
Eriochrome cyanine R and 0.06 ml. of KI) is
added and the bright-yellow soln. is titrated at
70° C with 0.03 N $ZnSO_4$ to a light red end-point.
A similar amount of 0.03 N EDTA (diiodium salt)
is titrated at the same time and the difference is
calculated to Al. (1 ml. is 1.36 mg.) The time
taken is 1 hr.

HEGEDUS, A.

HEGEDUS, A. : FUNGOR, E.

"Flame Photometry. I. Quantitative Spectrum Analysis with the Aid of Flame Excitation (To be Contd.)", P. 178. (MAGYAR TELEKTSOK LAPJA, Vol. 9, No. 6, June 1954, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 1, Jan. 1955, Uncl.

HEGEDUS, A.

HEGEDUS, A. : FINGER, E.

"Work of the Agrochemical Research Institute", P. 187. (HAGYAR
KETIKUSOK LAPJA, Vol. 9, No. 6, June 1954, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Acquisitions, (EEAL), IC, Vol. 4,
No. 1, Jan. 1955, Incl.

HEGEDUS, ANDRAS

15347* (Flame Photometry) Lángszöntetés. II. (Quantitative Spectrography by Means of Flame Propagation.)
Menyhégi színekkel Lángszöntetéssel. Egy Pungor
and András Hegedüs. Magyar Kemikusok Lapja. V. II, no. 7.
July 1952. pp. 305-311.

Calibration and additive and internal standards. 385 ref.

B80

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HEGEDÜS, A.

3

15340* (Rapid Determination of the Al_2O_3 Content of
Vanadium Salts.) Vanádiumsók Al_2O_3 tartalmának gyors
meghatározása. Andriásné Hegedüs. Kohászati Lipok, v. 9, no.
7, July 1954, p. 333-335.

Phosphato process. Tables. 12 ref.

A
B3

Hegedus, A. J.

34. Thermal analysis and X-ray studies on the thermal decomposition of alumina hydrates. — K. SÁVARI,
A. J. Hegedus. (*Mátyár Kémiai Folyóirat* — Vol. 60,
1954, pp. 113-146, 12 figs., 7 tabs.)

Investigations on specimens of artificial gibbsite
(alumina hydrate produced by the conventional Bayer

process), natural gibbsite (a sample from an Istrian hot spring), α -bayerite and diaspore were carried out by X-rays, thermogravimetry, differential thermal analysis and photomicrography. Significant differences were found between the thermal decomposition properties of artificial and natural gibbsite. Both were decomposed to γ -alumina by passing the intermediate boehmite state. However, at low temperatures the boehmite obtained from natural gibbsite decomposed instantly, and thus its formation was not detectable by thermal analysis. During the decomposition of artificial gibsite, the formation of boehmite was distinctly shown by the thermal curve. It became evident that commercially produced alumina hydrate contained 15% bayerite, although it was certified by X-ray diffraction analyses to be pure gibbsite. Homogeneous natural gibbsite was transformed into γ -alumina, passing the boehmite state without inflection of the thermal curve, provided the temperature was raised continuously; the dehydration of boehmite occurred at a relatively low temperature. In contradistinction, the points of dehydration of the two polymorphic modifications in artificial gibbsite proved to be different. First bayerite then gibbsite transform into boeh-

mite. The boehmite obtained in this case was transformed into γ -alumina at higher temperatures than the former, i. e. above 450° C and in a broader temperature range. This difference between the two modifications may be ascribed to differences in origin, to the impurities present, to the quantity of the contained amorphous modification and to differences in grain size. On the basis of these properties the origin of "deficient" boehmite as assumed by Prettre and coworkers is understandable. It was observed that alumina obtained by heat treatment retained some of the properties characteristic to their origin even at higher temperatures, for example γ -alumina samples obtained from gibbsite were transformed into α -corundum at temperatures 100 to 150° lower than the specimens produced from natural gibbsite or baycite.

HEGEDUS, Andras; NEUGEBAUER, Jeno; DVORSZKY, Magda

Microdetermination by flame photometry of sodium, potassium and calcium in tungsten metals and tungsten oxides. Magy kem folyoir
65 no.4:159-164 Ap '54.

1. Hiradastechnikai Ipari Kutato Intezet, Budapest.

HEGEDUS

HUNGARY / Chemistry of High Molecular Substances.

I

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur - Khimiya, No 3, 1958, 10204

Author : Kasszan, Hegedus, Guba, Berany, Tomorkeny

Inst : Not given

Title : The Heterodispersion and Molecular Structure of the Dextran
Which is Used as a Substitute for Plasma

Orig Pub : Magyar kem. folyorat, 1955, 61, No 3, 65-73

Abstract : The molecular weight, heterodispersion, and the 1.6 to 1.4
glycoside bond ratio were investigated in samples of acid-
hydrolysed dextran, a plasma substitute of 0.16-0.21 vis-
cosity. The following results were obtained: 1) A laboratory
process for dextran fractionation was developed; 2) The
molecular weight of split and fractionated dextrans was
determined by means of expressing the quantity η_{sp}/C

Card 1/ 2

HUNGARY / Chemistry of High Molecular Substances CIA-RDP86-00513R000617920017-8

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur - Khimiya, No 3, 1958, 10204

Abstract : graphically, in concentrations from 1 to 10% (w/v). The
values η_{sp}/C determined in 6.8-10% solutions are more con-
venient for characterizing the molecular weight than true
viscosity values; 3) The molecular weight of dextran and of
its various fractions was found by means of determining their
diffusion and by ultracentrifuging; it was established that
acid-split, non-fractionated dextrans with a 0.16-0.21 true
viscosity are highly heterodispersed; In order that the
dextrans be used as plasma substitutes, very low and very
high molecular weight fractions must be eliminated by
means of single-stage or multi-stage fractionation; 4)
It was established that the glycoside bonds of the inves-
tigated samples are 1.6-type bonds in 85% of split or
fractionated dextrans, in 73% of unsplit dextrans, and in 91%
of the hydrolysed dextrans.

Card 2/2

Hegedus, A.

✓ Flame photometric microdetermination of calcium, stron-
ium, and barium in the presence of each other. László
Balogh and Andris Hegedus (Füvös László Táctikus-
gyakorlat Székhely, Budapest). Magyar Kém. Folyóirat 61,
305-314 (1955).—The procedure described previously (cf. fols.
59, 304 (1953)) was modified to enable the determination of small
quantities of Ba in the presence of excess Sr and Ca. If the
aperture is reduced from 0.6 mm. to 0.2 mm., the disturbing
effects of Sr and Ca at a wave length of 870 m μ will dis-
appear. The spectra of the elements involved were
studied in an attempt to explain the reasons for this condi-
tion.
L. G. Allred

HEGEDUS A.

AUST

Gas filled glow lamp. Egyesült Izzolámpa és Villamossági Rt. (István Gárdai, Ferenc Kardos, András Hegedűs and Géza Juhász, inventors). Austrian 181,600, Apr. 12, 1955. A light-dispersing SiO_2 layer on the inner

side of a glow lamp bulb is made by mixing SiO_2 having a grain size of $< 1 \mu$ with a silicone resin binder. This mixture is applied to the inner side of the bulb and burned out or converted into an inert compd. by heating the bulb. The glow lamp is finished in a known manner. Preferably, collodion and (or) another synthetic resin binder material, e.g. polyvinyl resin, is added to the silicone. The SiO_2 layer thus obtained adheres firmly to the glass wall of the bulb and, besides dispersing light, also acts as getter material.

Friedrich Einstein

HEGEDÜS, A.

✓ 1287. Studies in the simultaneous flame-photometric determination of calcium, barium and strontium. Determination of small amounts of barium in the presence of large amounts of calcium and strontium. E. Pungor and A. Hegedüs. (Eötvös Loránd Sci. Univ., Budapest). *Mérnök. Foly.* 1955, 81 (10), 308-312. — In the range 250 to 920 m μ , regions can be chosen in which the interference of Ca and Sr in the determination of Ba is negligible if a narrow slit is used; with a wider slit (0.6 mm) the interference is additive. The error can be calculated by carrying out the determination at two wavelengths (750 and 870 m μ). A. G. Petrov

HEGEDUS, A.J.

Thermal-analytical studies of the decomposition and reduction of sulfates. I. A. J. Hegedus and K. Fukler (Ver. Gleichungen u. Elektrizitätswerte A.G. Ullmann, Berlin, 1950).

The decomps. temps. of sulfates of elements of groups I, II, and III, and their subgroups were detd. by gravimetric analysis with a Chevenard thermal balance in air at atm. pressure. Reduction temps. were detd. in a 30-70% H-N mixt. at 33 l./hr. and with temp. increase of 150°/hr. Na₂SO₄ is stable in air at 20-900°; it is reduced at 700° to Na₂S, which volatilizes at about 900°. K₂SO₄, stable in air at 20-900°, is reduced to K₂S at 730° which volatilizes at approx. 850°. CsHSO₄ is converted in air to Cs₂SO₄, stable to above 900°; in the H-N mixt. CsHSO₄ is converted to Cs₂SO₄ at 300° and this is reduced 620° to Cs₂S, which volatilizes at approx. 700°. CuSO₄.3H₂O (at 20°) → CuSO₄.3H₂O (at 70°) → CuSO₄ (at 250-620°) → CuSO₄.CuO (at 750°) → CuO (stable to above 810°). In H-N mixt. CuSO₄.3H₂O (at 40°) → CuSO₄.3H₂O (at 90°) → CuSO₄.H₂O (at 130-30°) → CuSO₄ (at 235°) → Cu. Ag₂SO₄ in air decompd. above 790° and was reduced in H-N between 200° and 350°. In air MgSO₄.5.7H₂O (at 50-400°) → MgSO₄. In H-N MgSO₄.5.7H₂O (at 50°) → MgSO₄ (at 400-640°) → MgO. In air ZnSO₄.1.1H₂O (at 20°) → ZnSO₄.H₂O (at 50-220°) → ZnSO₄ (at 290-610°) → ZnSO₄.0.5ZnO (at 810°) → ZnO (stable above 940°). In H-N ZnSO₄.5.7H₂O (at 30°) → ZnSO₄.H₂O (at 100-180°) → ZnSO₄ (at 285-460°) → ZnS (at 600°) → Zn (volatilizes at 770°). In air 3CdSO₄.8H₂O → CdSO₄.H₂O (at 95°) → CdSO₄ (at 205-820°) → CdO (stable to above 1100°). In H-N CdSO₄ (at 200-340°) → CdS (at 630°) → Cd (volatile at approx. 750°). In air Al₂(SO₄)₃.18H₂O →

HEGEDUS, A. J. FUKKER, K.

$\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ (at 370-500°) $\rightarrow \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$; in H-N: $\text{Al}(\text{SO}_4)$ (320°) $\rightarrow \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$. Ti_2SO_4 , stable in air until it volatilizes at 730°, is reduced in H-N at 950° to Ti_2S , which volatilizes at 875°. $\text{La}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ began to decompose at 840°; in H-N: $\text{La}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ (at 500°) $\rightarrow \text{La}_2(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 0.5\text{La}_2\text{O}_3$ (at 610°); $\text{La}_2\text{S}_2 \cdot \text{La}_2\text{O}_3$ (stable at 725°). B. P. Muschik

Hegedus, A. J.

Chem

✓ 18. The role of flame temperature in the flame-photometric analysis of alkali metals. E. Pucsi, A. J. Hegedus, I. K. Thiga and E. E. Zapp (Eotvos Univ., Budapest, Hungary). *Mikrochim. Acta*, 1958, (7-8), 1247-1263.—A detailed investigation upon flame processes is described. It is shown that temperature plays the dominant role and that measurement of flame temperature is advantageous in establishing optimum atomisation and combustion conditions. Stainless steel atomising burners having easily interchangeable nickel calorifiers are recommended and the atomisation should take place as close to the flame as possible. Thin or grating instruments are preferable to those in which filters are used. Lithium and Na are only slightly ionised in the oxy-hydrogen flame and in consequence there is no mutual interference in the determination of those elements, nor does their presence cause interference with the determination of K, Rb or Cs. On the other hand, K, Rb and Cs undergo considerable ionization in the oxy-hydrogen flame, resulting in increased emission of these elements and hence considerable interference with one another. This can be largely overcome by mixing about 60% of N with oxy-hydrogen which reduces the flame temperature by > 100° without disturbing the other parameters. The loss of sensitivity thereby experienced is not considered to be serious in view of the generally high sensitivity of flame-photometer methods.

D. F. PHILLIPS

Hegedus, A. J.
HUNGARY/ Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of Inorganic G-2
Substances.

Abs Jour: Referat. Zhur.-Khimia, No. 8, 1957, 27221.

Author : T. Millner, A. J. Hegedus, M. Dvorszky.

Inst : Academy of Sciences of Hungary.

Title : New Method of Determination of Impurities, in
Particular of Oxygen and Carbon, in Various
Samples of Titanium.

Orig Pub: Acta techn. Akad. sci. hung., 1956, 15, No. 3-4,
361 - 372.

Abstract: The sample of Ti is treated with Br₂ vapors in an
evacuated and hermetically closed vessel of fire-
proof glass. The forming TiBr_x is separated from
bromides of Fe, Mg and other metals, as well as
from TiO₂, which forms in the result of the inter-

Card 1/2

HUNGARY/ Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of Inorganic G-2
Substances.

Abs Jour: Referat. Zhur.-Khimiya, No. 8, 1957, 27221.

action of the present O with the metallic Ti,
and from C by gradual heating to 200° and follow-
ing distillation and freezing. The residue is
brominated again at 400°. The contents of Mg, Fe
and other metals and Ti (the amounts of which de-
pend on the amount of O) in the residue are deter-
mined by the usual analytical methods, and the
content of C is determined by combustion and col-
lecting the forming CO₂ by Ba(OH)₂ solution (the
supply of O being 0.3 liters per hour). A sim-
ilar method of C determination is applicable to
the direct analysis of alloys on the Ti base. It
is established that the contents of about 0.01 to
0.6% of O and about 0.1% of C in samples of Ti are
determined with an error of ±5%.

Card 2/2

HEREDUS, A.F.

The conditions of formation and properties of β -W are further reported on the reduction of tungsten trioxide by H. L. Miller, A. F. Heredus, G. Bay, Jr., and J. M. Nease, Jr., Nautilus Tech. Ind. Co., Ver. Goldschmidt & Elektrolyt AG, "Tungsten," Badische, Z. angew. Chem., 63, 289, 295-312 (1951); cf. C.A., 46, 3036g. These photometric and x-ray crystallographic studies were made of the H-reduction of WO_3 and of the oxidation of β -W by 3% O in N or 3% H_2O in Ar. Attempts to prep. pure β -W analytically from phosphate melts (cf. C.A., 28, 4471) were unsuccessful; the product contained α -W and 0.1% impurities, and when heated in H lost wt. corresponding to WO_3 . The d. of pure β -W, prep'd. by passing H rapidly over WO_3 at 460° for 4 hrs., at 420-500° for 1/2 hr., and at 620° for 1/2 hr., and finally cooling in H, was detd. pyrometrically in O-free C_2H_2 or $Pt(NH_3)_6$ at 19.1 g./cc. The constancy of wt. when β -W was heated in H above the $\beta \rightarrow \alpha$ -W transition point (about 630°) and the only slight amt. of H (equiv. to $WO_{2.5}$) released when β -W, cooled in H to ~180° and then evacuated to 10^{-4} mm., was heated to 800°, confirmed the metallic nature of the substance. The pyrophoric behavior of β -W, attributed to the presence of an interstitial-like compd. contg. activated W atoms, was destroyed by exposure to 3% O in N or by the presence of impurities forming a protective layer. The degree of oxidation of β -W by O in N, up to $WO_{2.5}$, was not stoichiometric but was due to the temp.-dependent diffusion of O through the layer of the β -oxide, $WO_{2.5}$, formed. After exceeding this compn., further oxidation gave amorphous α - WO_3 , unless the temp. was above 350°, when cryst. α - WO_3 formed. Brown 4-oxide WO_4 and violet 7-oxide $WO_{7.2}$ were formed only above 600°. In the presence of H_2O vapor above 650° by solid-state reactions between β -W and $WO_{2.5}$ and WO_3 and WO_7 , resp. The mechanisms leading to various oxidation products at different temps. were discussed, and theoretical thermodynamic curves constructed. Richard H. Schmidt

HEGEDUS, A.J.

The problem of β -tungsten. J. Neugebauer, A. J. Hegedus and T. Milling (Nachrichten Ges. Ind. u. Ver. Wissenschaften - Elektrolytische A.G., Tungaram, Budapest), Z. anorg. u. allgem. Chem. 293, 241-50 (1957). At temperatures up to 600° PdCl₄ and especially KCl catalyze the reduction of WO₃ by H but the amt. of β -W in the product increases with decreasing temp. at which the WO₃ was prep'd. from WO₂. Reduction of WO₃ contg. KCl with wet H gives only α -W. The $\beta \rightarrow \alpha$ -W transition temp. varies from 530 to 600°. Small amounts of Si(O₈t), H₂BO₃, Th(NO₃)₄, Ce(No₃)₄, H₂PO₄ favor the highest temps. A gravimetric study of the H reduction of WO₃ contg. H₂PO₄ (P/W = 0.5%) shows only the β -W forms at 750°; the $\beta \rightarrow \alpha$ -W conversion temp. is approx 810° and at 800° only the α -form is present. No $\alpha \rightarrow \beta$ -W conversion by O or H₂O at normal pressures is found. A study of the O content of pure β -W indicates that the last traces of O cannot be removed without simultaneous change to α -W. β -W is regarded as a metal with disturbed structure rather than as a definite oxide or an allotropic form of W; the disturbances, which may be other than O, stabilize the structure. Richard H. Landel

3

Distr: 4E2c

27 ✓ Thermal and x-ray investigation of the reduction of molybdenum trioxide and of the oxidation and nitridation of molybdenum. A. J. Hegedüs, K. Sasvári, and J. Neugebauer (Nachrichtentechn. und Ver. Glühlampen- u. Elektrolyt-Produkte A.-G., "Tungsram," Budapest). Z. anorg. u. allgem. Chem. 293, 50-83 (1958). Thermogravimetric curves were detd. for the reduction of MoO_3 and $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{Mo}_2\text{O}_9 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ in dry and wet H and in 30% producer gas; for the reduction of $\text{MoO}_{2.5}$, $\text{MoO}_{1.5}$, and MoO_1 in dry and wet H; for the oxidation of Mo in N-O mixts. (97:3) and Ar-H₂O mixts. (97:3); and for the nitridation of Mo in NH₃ and in producer gas of varying compn. The effects of impurities on the reductions and nitridation and of various gas mixts. on the decomprn. of $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{Mo}_2\text{O}_9 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ were detd. Intermediates and end products were examd. by x-ray analysis. Thermogravimetric curves for the reduction of MoO_3 (prepd. by igniting $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{Mo}_2\text{O}_9 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ at 385°) in 30% producer gas or in H show the formation of MoO_2 in increasing amts. from 465-510° up to the break found at this compn. at temps. of 600-685°. There, x-ray analysis shows the presence of only small amts. of $\text{MoO}_{1.5}$, apparently the result of slow reaction between MoO_3 and MoO_2 . Beyond this point MoO_2 and $\text{MoO}_{1.5}$ are reduced to Mo; this is complete at 715° in H. At about 800° in 30% producer gas the nearly O-free Mo begins to form β -Mo nitride, $\text{MoN}_{0.4}$, which at 860-910° is reduced to Mo . With decreasing particle size of the MoO_3 the temp. required to initiate reduction decreases; the MoO_3 break becomes more evident. Both MoO_2 and $\text{MoO}_{1.5}$ are then detected in x-ray analyses of samples of the compn. $\text{MoO}_{1.5}$; with very fine particles, MoO_2 is absent. In the presence of H₂O vapor the MoO_3 breaks are more pronounced. Reduction of MoO_3 by H begins 110-50° higher than the reduction of MoO_2 , $\text{MoO}_{1.5}$, or $\text{MoO}_{2.5}$. In the latter 2 cases barely perceptible breaks at 430° in the thermogravimetric

CC

A.J. Hegedüs, K. Sasvári, and A. Nagybaue

curves occur at different compns. and probably reflect transition from amorphous to cryst. Mo. The steps found by Dupuis (*C.A.* 45, 938a) in the reduction of $(\text{NH}_4)_6\text{MoO}_4 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ are confirmed and an addnl. step possibly corresponding to $\text{Mo}_2\text{O}_5(\text{OH})_6$ is found, especially in the presence of H_2O . The compn. MoO_3 is reached at a temp. 80° lower when this step is present. The final reduction product is highly pyrophoric. As the temp. of oxidation of Mo is increased first MoO_3 and then MoO_4 are the products obtained; small breaks at the compn. $\text{MoO}_{3.5}$ are attributed to diffusion processes. The nitridation is inhibited by a no. of metals and is affected below 1000° only in the presence of H. In producer gas only the β -nitride is formed, but in NH_4^+ and δ -nitrides are detected. The reactions are discussed. 75 references.

Richard H. Jaquith

HEGEDUS, A.; DVORCKY, E.

Turbidimetric determination of phosphorus in tungsten oxide, tungsten, and other metals. p. 405.

KOZLEMENYEL. Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia. Kemial Tudomanyok Osztalya. Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 11, no. 4, 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accession (FEAJ), LC, Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1960

Uncl.

FEIGEUS, A.; MUECHLER, J.; MILLER, T.

Date on the knowledge of the wolfram-nitrogen system; ammonium wolframate,
i. e., reduction of wolframtrioxide by ammonia gas. p. 37.

KOZLEMENYI. Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 12, no. 1, 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EIAI), IC, Vol. 9. no. 1, Jan. 1960

Uncl.

HEGEDUS, A.; NEUGEBAUER, J.; DVORSZKY, M.

Microdetermination of sodium, potassium, and calcium by means of flame photometry
in wolframium and wolframium oxide. p. 159.

MAGYAR KEMIAI POLYOIRAT. Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 65, no. 4, Apr. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC. Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959
Uncl.

Hegedus, A. J.

Distr: 4E2c(m)

✓ The mechanism of the reaction of molybdenum trioxide with carbon. A. J. Hegedus and J. Neugebauer (Nachrichtentech. Ind. Ver. Glühlampen- u. Elektrizitäts Akt.-Ges., "Tungsram," Budapest, Hung.), Z. anorg. u. allgem. Chem. 305, 216-20 (1960); cf. CA 52, 18054b.—The redn. of MoO₃ by C in inert atm. is followed by chem., thermogravimetric, and differential thermal analysis and by x-ray diffraction. The redu. occurs in 2 steps: exothermic redn. to MoO₂ (420-640°) and endothermic redn. of MoO₂ to Mo (820-78°). During the 1st step a series of intermediate oxide compns., MoO₂ to MoO₃, are formed on slow redn. at lower temps.. No intermediates are found between MoO₃ and Mo. Formation of Mo₂C begins only after O is eliminated. The equil. involved are discussed.

Richard H. Jaquith

4
1-MIC(JD)

Hegedus, A. J.

Distr: bE2c(m)

✓ Mechanism of the reaction of tungsten trioxide with carbon. A. J. Hegedus and P. Gádó (Nachrichtentech. Ind.-Ver. Glühlampen-u-Elektrizitäts Akt.-Ges.) "Tungsram," Budapest, Hung.). Z. anorg. u. allgem. Chem. 305, 227-35 (1960); cf. CA 50, 3038g.—The reduc. of WO_3 by C in inert atm. is followed by chem., thermogravimetric, and differential thermal analysis and by x-ray diffraction. The reduc. to $\alpha\text{-W}$ proceeds directly and also via a series of intermediate oxides; the direct reaction is more important at higher temps. The intermediate oxides are formed by solid state reactions between unreacted WO_3 diffusing outward from the interior and W diffusing toward the interior of the crystal. The over-all rate is detd. by $\text{WO}_3 = \text{W} + 1.5\text{O}_2$. Formation of W carbides begins only after O is eliminated. Elec.-cond. measurements show that reduc. of WO_3 by dry H is induced by chemisorption of H; W is then formed, followed by diffusion reactions which give the intermediate oxides.

Richard H. Jacobs

HEGEDUS, Andras, a kemiai tudomanyok kandidatusa

Modern light sources produced by dazzle-free, incandescent tungsten filaments. Kem tud kozl MTA 19 no.2:191-212 '63.

1. Hiradastechnikai Ipari Kutato Intezet, Budapest.

ACCESSION NR: AT4013170

H/2502/63/039/003/0321/0380

AUTHOR: Hegedus, A. J. (Doctor, Budapest); Sasvari, K. (Doctor, Budapest)

TITLE: Thermogravimetric and x-ray-analytic study on the reaction of molybdenum trioxide and carbon monoxide

SOURCE: Academia scient. hungar. Acta chimica, v. 39, no. 3, 1963, 321-330

TOPIC TAGS: MoO₃, Mo₉O₂₆, Mo₄O₁₁, MoO₂, gamma Mo C, Mo₂C, carbide, reaction, thermogravimetry, x-ray analysis

ABSTRACT: MoO₃ was prepared from ammonium molybdate by thermal decomposition in situ. Ammonium molybdate from Tungsram, Budapest (7 MoO₃ · 3 (NH₄)₂O · 4 H₂O, MG = 1236 with a total of less than 0.02% impurities, and CO from Badische-Anilin- und Soda Fabrik, Ludwigshafen am Rhein, purity 98-99.5% - vol. CO were used. The molybdate decomposes into CO atmosphere with a temperature rise of 150°C/hr, and between 40-340°C into MoO₃. The original x-ray reflections of the molybdate disappear and no new interference lines appear on the x-ray diagrams of the reaction material. MoO₃ forms between 300 and 430°C while Mo₉O₂₆, Mo₄O₁₁ and MoO₂ form from 430-640°C. Later the reaction mixture crystallizes first to γ-MoC, then to Mo₂C and finally to β-MoC. Carbides form from 640-900°C. "We thank Director F. Komives

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR.: AT4013170

for permission to publish." Orig. art. has: 6 tables, 1 figure and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: Forschungsinstitut fuer die Nachrichtentechnische Industrie (HIKI),
Abteilung fuer Grundstoffpruefung, Tungsram, Ujpest-Budapest (Research Institute for
the Telecommunication Industry, Division for Raw Material Testing, Tungsram)

SUBMITTED: 31Jul63

DATE ACQ: 26Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 015

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AT6033877

SOURCE CODE: HJ/2502/65/046/004/0311/0324

40
B+1

AUTHOR: Hegedus, Andras J.--Khegedyush, A. Y. (Doctor; Budapest)

ORG: Department for Basic-Material Testing, HIKI, Budapest-Ujpest

TITLE: Thermogravimetric study of the pyrolysis of manganese(II) nitrate

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta chimica, v. 46, no. 4, 1965, 311-324

TOPIC TAGS: manganese compound, pyrolysis, thermal decomposition, activation energy

ABSTRACT: The thermal decomposition of manganese(II) nitrate was investigated under various conditions. The nitrate decomposed yielding mainly manganese(VI) oxide in the 70° to 200°C temperature range; the manganese(VI) oxide decomposed yielding mainly manganese dioxide in the 480° to 560°C temperature range. The activation energies for the various processes involved in the pyrolysis were calculated. The thermograms obtained were presented and discussed. The author thanks his co-workers Mr. W. Stefaniay and Mrs. K. Horkay for the x-ray spectroanalytic investigations, as well as Director F. Komuves for permitting publication. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 8 formulas and 4 tables. [Orig. art. in German] [JPRS: 34,165]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 20Jun65 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 014

Card 1/1 C11191

H E G E D Ü S, B.

Hungarian Technical Abst.
Vol. 5 No. 2
1953

725.19 : 627.82
go. The architectural design of the hydroelectric power plant and the bridge at Tiszaújváros - A tiszai hidszépítés és árvízszabályozás műszaki tervezése - By Hegedüs (Hungarian) Architects - Magyar Építészeti Iroda - Vol. I, No. 3, 1953, pp. 59-58, Fig. 1

In designing the power plant the purpose and the nature-transforming role of this gigantic project had to be taken into consideration. The primary objective of this project is to irrigate 22,000 acres of approximately 113 square kilometers. This is achieved by damming and elevating the level of the Tisza River thereby ensuring water regulation at a rate of 60 cu m per sec. Due to the curvature of a 75 kilometer stretch of the Tisza and a 48 kilometer stretch of the Bodrog River will be made navigable. The power plant will produce 54 million kilowatt hours per year. The triple purpose of this undertaking determines the subdivision of the project into a lock 85 m long and 14 m wide, four pillars to elevate the gates and an engine room measuring 60 m in length and 10 m in width. Due to its dimensions and conspicuously, this building forms the nucleus of the irrigation solution. It symbolizes power and consciousness combining with nature-transforming activity. H. Lóránt

Hegedus, E.

Country : HUNGARY H-22
Category : Chemical Technology, Chemical Processing of
Solid Fossil Fuels
Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 14, 1959, No 51017
Author : Glodi, A.; Hegedus, E.; Kossuthne-Svierczek, S.
Institute : -
Title : Differential Thermal Analysis of Coals

Orig Pub. : Kobasz. lapok, 1958, 13, No 9, 433-442

Abstract : Description of the constructed automatic
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